

FRIDMAN, S. G.

Kiprianov, A. I. and Fridman, S. G. "Quaternary heterocyclic anesthetic salt derivatives",
Ukr. khim. zhurnal, 1948, Issue 1, p. 29-44, - Bibliog: 15 items.

SO: U-3742, 11 March 53, (letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1948).

FRIDMAN, S.G.

Aminoalkyl esters of thiazolecarboxylic acids. III. 2-Amino-6-benzothiazolecarboxylic acid. S. G. Fridman, *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 16, No. 3, 391-404 (1960), *Chem. Abstr.* 46, 3533c, 10159d. To 13 g. 2-benzothiazolecarboxylic acid in 30 ml. concd. H₂SO₄ was slowly added 9 ml. HNO₃ (d. 1.35) at room temp., the mixt. kept 12 hrs. at room temp., poured on ice, and the crude product washed with H₂O, dried, taken up in concd. H₂SO₄, and pptd. with H₂O (ice cooling necessary), yielded 85% *o*-nitro-2-benzothiazolecarboxylic acid (I) yellow, decomp. 115°; *Na* salt, yellow needles, does not m. 300°; *NH₄* salt, yellow, m. 240°; *Ag* salt, colorless. Heating I with abs. EtOH and concd. H₂SO₄ to 50-55° gave 40% 6-nitrobenzothiazole. I heated with SO₂-Cl₂ to 60-70° formed a substance, m. 187-8°, contg. Cl that is unattacked by refluxing with EtOH or MeOH and identified as 2-chloro-6-nitrobenzothiazole. I and PCl₅ behave similarly. Heating 13.0 g. *p*-H₂NC₆H₄CO₂CH₂CH₂NH₂·HCl in 50 ml. EtOH with a triturated mixt. of 13.5 g. CuCl₂ and 7.0 g. NH₄CNS 15 min. at 60°, and adding 40 ml. dil. HCl gave a ppt., which was extd. repeatedly with hot H₂O and the ext. neutralized with NH₄OH, yielding 43% 2-diethylaminoethyl 2-amino-6-benzothiazolecarboxylate, m. 155° (from EtOH); *HCl* salt, m. 193-4° (from EtOH). Similarly, 6.1 g. *p*-H₂NC₆H₄CO₂(CH₂)₃NH₂·HCl in 50 ml. EtOH treated with 3 ml. 30% alc. HCl, 6.5 g. CuCl₂, and 3.6 g. NH₄CNS gave 3.7 g. 3-diethylaminopropyl 2-amino-6-benzothiazolecarboxylate, m. 140° (from dil. EtOH). Similarly was formed 60% piperidinoethyl ester, m. 180°. G. M. K.

AA
MCT

CA

Aminoalkyl esters of thiazolecarboxylic acids. 1. 2-Benzothiazolecarboxylic acid and 6-benzothiazolecarboxylic acid. S. G. Fridman (Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)* 20, 1191-8 (1950).—2-Benzothiazolecarboxylic acid (I), m. 108° (5 g.), warmed 2 hrs. with 6 g. PCl₅ on a water bath, then treated with ice water, gave 91% of the yellow acid chloride, m. 100-2° (from C₆H₆). Warming this with MeOH 30 min. gave the

Me ester of I, m. 91° (from dil. EtOH), while EtOH gave the Et ester, m. 70-1°. Et₂NCH₂CH₂OH in C₆H₆ gave after refluxing 3 hrs. the 2-diethylaminoethyl ester, m. 184° (from (C₆H₅)₂SO); *picrate*, m. 162° (from EtOH). Similarly, Et₃N(CH₂)₃OH gave 92% 3-diethylaminoethyl ester, decomp. 142° (from EtOH-Me₂CO); *picrate*, m. 125° (from Me₂CO). Similarly, 1-piperidineethanol gave 85% 2-(1-piperidyl)ethyl ester, decomp. 192° (from EtOH-Me₂CO). Addn. of 2) g. powd. p-MeC₆H₄NH₂ slowly to 76 g. CuCl₂ and 81.6 g. KCNS, and warming the mixt. with 40 ml. AcOH 15 min. to 50° gave, on extr. with hot H₂O and addn. of NH₄OH, almost 100% 6-methyl-2-aminobenzothiazole, m. 130°. This (70 g.) added with stirring to 281 g. KOH and 200 ml. H₂O at 100°, followed by heating to 135° until NH₃ evolves, then to 150° (spontaneous), diln. with H₂O, and neutralization with HCl, gave 5-methyl-2-aminothiophenol, which in the crude state, boiled 3 hrs. with 100 g. 80% HCO₂H and a little Zn, yielded on neutralization with NaOH 70% 6-methylbenzothiazole, b. 251-2°. This (20 g.) boiled with 200 g. H₂O with addn. of 40 g. KMnO₄, gave 11.5 g. 6-benzothiazolecarboxylic acid, m. 245° (from AcOH); this boiled with excess SOCl₂ gave the corresponding acid chloride-HCl, m. 162-4°, which with NaHCO₃ gave the free acid, m. 125° (from C₆H₆). Its reactions with corresponding ams. gave the following esters: Me (85%), m. 103° (from EtOH); Et, m. 64° (from dil. EtOH); 2-diethylaminoethyl, decomp. 178° (from (C₆H₅)₂SO) (*picrate*, m. 172°); 3-diethylaminoethyl (80%), m. 161° (*picrate*, m. 141°); and 2-(1-piperidyl)ethyl (80%), decomp. 240° (from EtOH-Me₂CO). The NH₂OH gave the amide, m. 211° (from AcOH). The aminoalkyl esters cited above were devoid of anesthetic properties. G. M. Kosolapoff

10

CA

Aminoalkyl esters of thiazolecarboxylic acids 1, 2-
benzothiazolecarboxylic and 6-benzothiazolecarboxylic
acids. S. G. Fridman. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20,
1215-42(1950)(Engl. translation).-- See *C.A.* 45, 1579i.
R. M. S.

Fridman, S.G.

Thiocyanation of *o*-nitroaniline. S. G. Fridman. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 73, 111-13 (1953) (Engl. transl.). See *C.A.* 48, 673a. H. L. H.

FRIDMAN, S.G.

Chem Abs.

V.48 15 Jan 64

Organic Chem
CATALYSTS

Thiocyanation of *o*-nitroaniline. S. G. Fridman. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 116-18 (1953). — It is shown that Blomquist and Diuguid (*C.A.* 42, 168e) obtained 2-nitro-4-thiocyananiline which they erroneously assumed to be 2-amino-4-nitrobenzothiazole. On acetylation of their product they obtained 2-nitro-4-thiocyanacetanilide and not 2-acetylamido-4-nitrobenzothiazole; further on diazotization they obtained 2-nitro-4-thiocyanochlorobenzene and not 2-chloro-4-nitrobenzothiazole. Following Challenger and Peters (*C.A.* 22, 3152) PhNH_2 was converted to *p*-thiocyananiline, which gave the *N*-Ac deriv., which nitrated to *o*-nitro-*p*-thiocyanacetanilide, which gave *o*-nitro-*p*-thiocyananiline. Mixed m.p. detns. of 2-nitro-4-thiocyanacetanilide and B. and D.'s alleged 2-amino-4-nitrobenzothiazole gave no depression; nor was a depression observed in mixed m.ps. of 2-nitro-4-thiocyananiline and alleged 2-amino-4-nitrobenzothiazole. Since empirical formulas of the thiocyananilines and the benzothiazoles are identical, analytical data could not be used for decision as to structure as was done by B. and D. Authentic *o*-nitro-*p*-thiocyananiline m. 113°; *N*-Ac deriv., m. 178°; *o*-nitro-*p*-thiocyanochlorobenzene, m. 63°.

①
Chem

8-31-59
gfk

FRIDMAN, S.G.

Thiazolyl derivatives of ethylene and trimethylbenzylamines. In S. G. Fridman, *Zh. Khim. Oshch. Khim.*, 43, 278-83 (1953). *Supplementum* substances were prepared for tests as antihistaminic agents. All showed activity, but the best were below Pyribenamine, the most active was *N,N*-dimethyl-*N*'-benzyl-2-(4-methylthiazolyl)ethylamine. $\text{Me}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NCH}_2\text{OH}$ (142.4 g.) with 700 ml. HBr (d. 1.42) gave 80% $\text{Me}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NCH}_2\text{Br}$. *Br.HBr*, m. 258°, after washing with Me_2CO . 2-Piperidinoethanol and SOCl₂ gave 2-piperidinomethyl chloride-HCl, m. 229-31°. (Cl₂)₂CBr₂ and piperidine gave 2-piperidinoethyl chloride, b.p. 89-70°, $\text{p-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ from PhOMe, Cl₂O, and HCl, b.p. 105-10°. 2-Bromothiazole, by the Sandmeyer reaction from 2-aminothiazole, b.p. 74°. Heating 5 g. benzylthiourea and 2.5 ml. AcCl on a steam bath 1 hr., soln. in H₂O, extrn. with Et₂O, addn. of 10% NaOH, and filtration gave 90% 2-benzylamino-4-methylthiazole, m. 98°. *Parala*, m. 192-4°. Refluxing 27.4 g. p-phenetidine, 18.4 g. 2-piperidinomethyl chloride-HCl, and 27.6 g. dry K₂CO₃ in 100 ml. MePh 8 hrs., followed by addn. of H₂O and extrn. of the et. layer with Et₂O, gave 60% *N*-(2-piperidinomethyl)-*p*-phenetidine, b.p. 173-5°; 2HCl salt, m. 174°. Analogously were obtained: 70% PANHCH_2Cl , m. 174°. Analogously were obtained: 176-7°; *p*-EtCO₂C₆H₄NHCH₂Cl, m. 137-8°; *p*-BrC₆H₄NHCH₂Cl, m. 159-61°; *parala*, m. 137-8°; *p*-MeC₆H₄NHCH₂Cl, m. 180-1°. m. 4° (HCl salt, m. 208°); $\text{PACHNCH}_2\text{Cl}$, m. 30%. *Parala*, b.p. 115-17° (di-HCl salt, m. 203-7°). Heating 20.4 g. Me₂N(CH₂)₂NH₂ in 20 ml. pyridine with 12.0 g. *p*-MeOC₆H₄CH₂Cl 15 hrs., adding 16 g. solid NaOH, heating 0.5 hr. on steam bath, filtering, and distg. gave 45% *N,N*-dimethyl-*N*'-(*p*-methoxybenzyl)ethylenediamine, b.p. 145-60°. di-HCl salt, m. 168-9°. Refluxing 5.5 g. Me₂NCH₂CH₂NHPh in 10 ml. pyridine with 5.5 g. 2-bromothiazole 12 hrs., heating 20 min. with 10 g. solid NaOH, filtering, and distg. gave 1.46 g. *N,N*-dimethyl-*N*'-phenyl-*N*'-(2-thiazolyl)ethylenediamine, b.p. 145-50°; perchlorate, m. 109°. Similarly was obtained the *N*'-benzyl analog, 40%, b.p. 183-5°. *Parala*, m. 139°. Its *parala* could not be obtained in solid state (cf. U.S. 2,410,730, C.A. 43, 1914). Similarly was obtained *N,N*-dimethyl-*N*'-(*p*-methoxybenzyl)-*N*'-(2-thiazolyl)ethylenediamine, b.p. 185-80°; the product was impure and none of its salts were obtained in solid state. Heating 9.0 g. 2-benzylamino-4-methylthiazole, 4.6 g. NaNH₂,

(03227)

an 175 ml. MePh 2 hrs., cooling, adding 14 g. Me₂NCH₂CH₂Br.HBr, and boiling 12 hrs. gave *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-benzyl-*N'*-(4-methyl-2-thiazolyl)ethylenediamine, b_p 172-95° (crude); the perchlorate, m. 144°, with Na₂CO₃ gave the pure free base, an oil, yielding a hygroscopic di-HCl salt. Refluxing 5.65 g. Na salt of 2-sulfanilamidothiazole with 3.2 g. 3-piperidinopropyl chloride in EtOH 3 hrs. gave nearly 100% *N'*-(2-thiazolyl)-*N'*-(3-piperidinopropyl)sulfanilamide, m. 180° (from EtOH); mono-HCl salt, m. 203-5°. II. *Ibid.* 284-90.—The following intermediates were obtained by condensation of amines with dialkylaminoalkyl halides as described in Part I (above): PhNHCH₂CH₂NMe₂, 70%, b_p 166-7° (di-HCl salt, m. 174-5°); dipicrate, m. 160°; PhNHCH₂CH₂CH₂NMe₂, 80%, b_p 143-5° (di-HCl salt, m. 223-9°); *p*-MeC₆H₄NHCH₂CH₂NMe₂, 63%, b_p 120-3° (di-HCl salt, m. 175-6°); *p*-MeOC₆H₄NHCH₂CH₂NMe₂, 69%, b_p 131-3° (di-HCl salt, m. 163-6°); *p*-EtO analog, 65%, b_p 133-5° (di-HCl salt, m. 160-1°); PhCH₂NHCH₂CH₂CH₂NMe₂, 63%, b_p 130-3° (di-HCl salt, m. 207°). Heating 42.6 g. Me₂NCH₂CH₂NHPh 2HCl with 27 g. NH₂CNS in 100 ml. PhCl 16 hrs. at 100°, filtration, soln. of the ppt. in hot H₂O, clarification, and cooling gave 50% colorless PhN(CSNH₂)CH₂CH₂NMe₂.H₂CNS, m. 169-70° (from BuOH); Na₂CO₃ does not liberate the free base, but treatment with 10% NaOH gave the free base, m. 131-2° (from BuOH); HCl salt, m. 193°. Similarly were prepd: 45% PhN(CSNH₂)CH₂CH₂CH₂NMe₂, m. 114-15°; PhN(CSNH₂)CH₂CH₂CH₂NMe₂, 40%, m. 112°; 52% *p*-MeC₆H₄N(CSNH₂)CH₂CH₂NMe₂, m. 130°; *p*-MeO analog, 50%, m. 140°; *p*-EtO analog, 65%, m. 137-8°; PhCH₂N(CSNH₂)CH₂CH₂NMe₂, 38%, m. 105°; PhCH₂N(CSNH₂)CH₂CH₂CH₂NMe₂, 23%, m. 102°. (Dialkylaminoalkyl)arylamines with neg. substituents in the β-position form only mono-HCl salts and do not form thiourea derivs. To 4.6 g. PhN(CSNH₂)CH₂CH₂NMe₂ was added 5 ml. AcCH₂Cl, resulting in a delayed vigorous reaction; the mixt. heated 1 hr. at 80-90°, dild. with H₂O, extd. with Et₂O (to remove AcCH₂Cl excess), made alk., extd. with Et₂O, and the dried ext. evapd. gave 5.1 g. *N,N*-dimethyl-

2/2 FRIDMAN, S. G.

N'-phenyl-*N'*-(4-methyl-2-thiazolyl)ethylenediamine, m. 61-2°; dipicrate, m. 185°; di-HCl salt, m. 192°. The same product is obtained in the same yield from the HCNS or HCl salt instead of the free base. Similarly were obtained: 76% 1-[2-[N-(4-methyl-2-thiazolylamino)-ethyl]piperidine, b_p 180-3° (dipicrate, m. 179°; di-HCl salt, hygroscopic); anilinoethyl analog, 85% (dipicrate, m. 185°; di-HCl salt, m. 164°); *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-*p*-tolyl-*N'*-(4-methyl-2-thiazolyl)ethylenediamine, 84%, b_p 170-3° (dipicrate, m. 189°; di-HCl salt, hygroscopic); *N'*-*p*-anisyl analog, 91%, m. 47-8° (dipicrate, m. 201°; di-HCl salt, m. 144-5°); *N'*-*p*-phenethyl analog, 78%, m. 63.5° (dipicrate, decomp. 192°; di-HCl salt, decomp. 139-40°); *N'*-benzyl analog, 82%, b_p 171-4° (perchlorate, m. 144°); *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-*p*-phenethyl-*N'*-(4-*p*-methyl-2-thiazolyl)ethylenediamine, m. 69° (HBr salt, m. 213-5°); *N,N*-dimethyl-*N'*-benzyl-*N'*-(4-methyl-2-thiazolyl)ethylenediamine, 84%, b_p 180-2° (dipicrate, m. 177°; di-HCl salt, hygroscopic). All the above products have antihistaminic properties but not at practical levels.
G. M. Kosolapoff

FRIDMAN, S.G.

2

U S S R .

Thiazolyl derivatives of ethylene- and trimethylenedi-
amines. I. H. S. G. Fridman. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.
S.R. 23, 291-6, 1952 (1953) (Engl. translation).—See
C.A. 48, 3344c, 3345b. H. L. H.

FRIDMAN, S. G.

USSR

V Thiocarbocyanines with aryloxy groups in 8,10-positions. A. I. Kirrianov, Zh. M. Ivanova, and S. G. Fridman. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 20, 641-6 (1954) (in Russ.). The following 2-aryloxymethylbenzothiazoles (I) (aryl = (a) Ph, (b) *p*-ClC₆H₄, (c) *p*-MeOC₆H₄, (d) *o*-MeOC₆H₄, (e) 1-C₆H₅, and (f) 2-C₆H₅) are prepd. by condensing o-H₂NC₆H₄SH with ArOCN₂CO₂H (aryl group, % yield, and m.p. given): a, 81, 86°; b, 71, 118°; c, 71, 123°; d, 79, 80°; e, 70, 111-12°; f, 88, 119°. Quaternary salts (II) of the following I are prepd. by heating I and *p*-MeC₆H₄SO₃Et (1:1.1 molar ratio) 3 hrs. at 135-40°, washing the mass with Me₂O, and crystg. from H₂O (aryl group, % yield, and m.p. given): a, 27, 157-8°; b, 61, 155°; c, 65, 103-7°; d, 47, 105°; e, 59, 100-2°; f, 61, 181-2°. 8,10-Diaryloxythiocarbocyanine dyes (III) are obtained by heating 5 ml. dry C₆H₅N, 1 g. of the following II, and 0.8 g. *o*-formate 1 hr. at 115-20°, dilg. with EtOH, and adding hot aq. KI or NaClO₄ to the boiling mixt. (aryl group, anion, % yield, m.p., and max. absorption spectra in mμ given): a, I⁻, 30, 223-4°, 586; b, ClO₄⁻, 20, 239-4°, 585; c, I⁻, 15.5, 196-7°, 591; d, I⁻, 14, 161, 590; e, ClO₄⁻, 36, 236-8°, 588; f, I⁻, 11, 169-8°, 588. Styryl dyes (IV) are prepd. by heating equimolar amts. of the following II and *p*-Me₂NC₆H₄CHO 20 min. at 135° in Ac₂O, adding hot aq. KI or NaClO₄, and crystg. from EtOH (aryl group, anion, % yield, m.p., and absorption spectra in mμ given): a, I⁻, 58, 240-1°, 520; b, ClO₄⁻, 87, 223-5°, 520; c, ClO₄⁻, 85, 196-7°, 520; d, ClO₄⁻, 91, 212-15°, 520; e, I⁻, 95, 192-4°, 522; f, ClO₄⁻, 93, 182-5°, 522. Introduction of 2 oxyaryl radicals in the 8- or 8,10-positions shifts the absorption spectra (V) of the dyes, decreasing it by 8-10 mμ and IV and increasing it by 27-33 mμ for III; the V of the analogous unsubstituted dyes 530 and 531. — Cf. Brooker and White, *C.A.* 44, 7684.

Inst. Org. Chem., AS USSR

FRIDMAN, S. G.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Fridman, S. G.

Title : 2-Alkoxyethyl- and 2-aryloxyethyl-6-aminobenzthiazoles

Periodical : Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 24, Ed. 4. 642 - 654, April 1954

Abstract : The synthesis of 2-alkoxyethyl- and 2-aryloxyethyl-6-aminobenzthiazoles can be accomplished in two ways: 1) through condensation of o-amino-phenylmercaptan with alkoxyacetic acids we obtain 2-alkoxyethylbenzthiazoles and then nitrate the obtained bases and 2) through condensation of 5-nitro-2-aminophenylmercaptan with alkoxy- and aryloxyacetic chlorides we obtain 2-alkoxyethyl- and 2-aryloxyethyl-6-nitrobenzthiazoles. By reduction of the 6-nitro derivatives the author hoped to obtain interesting amines. Twenty-five references; 5 USSR since 1906; 4 German since 1893; 2 Swiss since 1933; 1 French-1947; 13 English since 1928. Tables.

Institution : Institute of Organic Chemistry at the Acad. of Sciences Ukr-SSR

Submitted : October 15, 1953

FRIDMAN, S. G.

USSR.

~~2-Alkoxymethyl and 2-aryloxymethyl-3-aminobenzoic
acids, S. G. Fridman, J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 24,
661-63 (1954) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 49, 6231a,
H. L. H.~~

AY-224

FRIDMAN, S. G.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Author : Fridman, S. G.

Title : 4-alkoxymethyl- and 4-aryloxymethyl-2(p-aminophenyl)-thiazoles

Periodical : Zhur. Ob. Khim. 24, Ed. 5, 909 - 916, May 1954

Abstract : Numerous 4-alkoxymethyl-2-phenylthiazoles were synthesized. Nitration of the latter yielded homologous p-nitrophenyl derivatives. The reaction of 4-chloromethyl-2-(p-nitrophenyl)-thiazole with phenols resulted in the formation of homologous aryloxy derivatives. Reduction of 4-alkoxymethyl- and 4-aryloxymethyl-2-(p-nitrophenyl)-thiazoles produced homologous amines. Four references. Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Scs. Ukr-SSR, Institute of Organic Chemistry

Submitted : December 7, 1953

USSR/Chemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Fridman, S. G.

Title : ~~2-alkoxymethyl- and 2-aryloxymethyl-4-(p-nitrophenyl)-thiazoles~~
2-alkoxymethyl- and 2-aryloxymethyl-4-(o-aminophenyl)-thiazoles

Periodical : Zhur. Ob. Khim., 24, Ed. 6, 1059 - 1063, June 1954

Abstract : Numerous 2-alkoxymethyl- and 2-aryloxymethyl-4-(p-nitrophenyl)-thiazoles were obtained as result of the reaction of 2-chloromethyl-4-(p-nitrophenyl)-thiazole with alcoholates and phenolates. Reduction of the formed nitroazoles resulted in the formation of 2-alkoxymethyl- and 2-aryloxymethyl-4-(p-aminophenyl)-thiazoles. The experimental procedure is described in detail. Four references. Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Ukr-SSR, Institute of Organic Chemistry

Submitted : December 7, 1953

FRIDMAN, S. G.

2-Alkoxyethyl- and 2-aryloxyethyl-5-(p-nitrophenyl)thiazoles. S. G. Fridman, *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 25, 476 (1955); cf. *CA* 49, 8024, 12446. Treatment of 85.7 g. $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{HCl}$ in 60 ml. CHCl_3 with 61.5 g. 110% HNO_3 in the presence of 79 g. pyridine at below room temperature gave 2-ethoxyethyl-5-(p-nitrophenyl)thiazole (I), m. 41°. Similarly was prepd. 2-(p-nitrophenyl)thiazole (II), m. 103°. $\text{Ph} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, 2-(p-nitrophenyl)thiazole (III), m. 140°. $\text{Ph} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ (p), 2-(p-nitrophenyl)thiazole (IV), m. 103°. Similarly Ia gave 2-ethoxyethyl-5-(p-nitrophenyl)thiazole, m. 63°, and Ib gave 2-ethoxyethyl-5-(p-nitrophenyl)thiazole, m. 114°. Reduction of the O,N-derivs. with Fe in H_2SO_4 gave the following ethyl esters of 2-ethoxyethyl-5-aminophenylthiazole (ethereal substitution): $\text{Ph} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, m.p. of the mono-HCl salt and 2 H_2O derivs. $\text{Ph} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, 114-15°, 216-17°, 170°, $\text{Ph} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ (p), 114-15°, 200-1°, 214°; $\text{Ph} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3$ (1,3), 129°. $\text{Ph} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3$ (1,2,4), 110°.

FRIDMAN, S.G.; KIPRIANOV, A.I.

Cyanine dyes from the isomeric pyridothiazoles. Ukr.khim.zhur.
22 no.6:767-771 '56. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Cyanine dyes)

FRIDMAN, S. G.

~~Derivatives of pyrido[3,4-d]thiazole. S. G. Fridman.~~
~~Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 26, 613-17 (1949). Ref. 1. - Refluxing 6.4 g. S~~
~~with 48 g. Na₂S₂O₄ in 100 ml. EtOH 10 min., cooling,~~
~~and gradually adding 30 g. 2-nitro-4-chloropyridine gave~~
~~after 10 min. at 70-80° and treatment with H₂O, 62% 3,2'~~
~~b dinitro-4,4'-dipyridyl disulfide, m. 216° (from AcOH).~~
~~This (19.6 g.) and 60 g. Zn dust added in 1.5 hrs. to 150 g.~~
~~boiling AcOH gave after 1 hr. refluxing, addn. of 40 ml.~~
~~Ac₂O and refluxing 3 hrs. longer, cooling, addn. of excess~~
~~40% NaOH and extr. with CHCl₃, 67% 2-methylpyrido-~~
~~[3,4-d]thiazole, m. 40° (from ligroine); picrate, m. 208°;~~
~~HCl salt, m. 238° (from EtOH-Et₂O). This with aq.~~
~~KMnO₄ gave 30% pyrido[3,4-d]thiazole-2-carboxylic acid,~~
~~decomp. 156°, which treated with SOCl₂, then with MeOH,~~
~~gave 56% Me ester, m. 171°, also formed from the acid and~~
~~CH₃N₃. The ester and NH₄OH gave 71% corresponding~~
~~amide, m. 262°, while the ester and MeOH soln. of N₂H₄·~~
~~H₂O gave 83% corresponding hydrazide, m. 232°, provided~~
~~the reaction is run at room temp.; at elevated temp. the~~
~~thiazole ring is cleaved. Treatment of the hydrazide with~~
~~BH₃ in hot AcOH gave the corresponding benzylidene deriv.,~~
~~m. 241°, C₁₁H₁₀ON₂S. Salicylaldehyde gave the o-hydroxy-~~
~~benzylidene deriv., m. 290°. The free acid heated to 175-~~
~~80° yielded 53% pyrido[3,4-d]thiazole, m. 105° (from Et₂O).~~
~~O. M. Kosolapoff~~

Chem ✓
S.G.

Not Organic Chem AS UK SS

Fridman, S. G.

Destinations of presidential elections
in the USSR, 1950-1970

Friedman, S. G.

Distr: 4E4J/4E2c(J)

Nitration of 2-methyl-5-aminopyrido[2,3-d]thiazole
 C. Friedman. *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 27, 2000 (1953)
 (1953) 31 g 2,5-diaminopyrido[2,3-d]thiazole
 150 ml 10% NaOH 3 hrs. cooling, neutralizing
 AcOH, refluxing 1 hr with 20 ml AcOH, cooling
 refluxing the residue with 10 ml AcOH, cooling
 water, treating the residue with 10 ml AcOH, cooling
 CHCl₃ gave 12% 2-methyl-5-nitroamino-
 pyrido[2,3-d]thiazole (l. m. 247° (cf. Ueda, et al., C.A. 48, 2000 (1953))
 heated 1 hr with concd HCl, made alk with 10% NaOH
 10 ml 10% NaOH, and purified by recrystallizing
 from 10 ml 10% NaOH, l. m. 247° (cf. Ueda, et al., C.A. 48, 2000 (1953))
 1.3 g in 50 ml concd H₂SO₄ (100%)
 H₂SO₄ 100 ml, and the mixt. quenched in water
 100 ml and extracted with 10 ml 10% NaOH, the
 same reaction at 25-30° in 1 hr, crystallized
 with EtOH and crystd. from 10 ml 10% NaOH, l. m.
 above 270°, while the alk. ext. gave 2-methyl-5-nitro-
 amino-*pyrido[2,3-d]thiazole*, m. 216° (anal. in alk. ext.)
*2-methyl-5-nitroamino-*pyrido[2,3-d]thiazole**, decamp. 180°
 in alkali. Thus, I cannot be nitrated with HNO₃ / H₂O
 (5.5 g) in 50 ml concd. H₂SO₄ treated with 7.5 ml H₂O
 (3.15), and the mixt. quenched in water after 1 hr
 yielded 2.9 g yellow needles decamp. 180° (anal. in
 parently of 2-methyl-5-nitroamino-*pyrido[2,3-d]thiazole*
 heated with concd H₂SO₄ 1 hr at 50° and recrystallized
 room temp. gave 2-methyl-5-nitro-*pyrido[2,3-d]thiazole*
 pale, orange needles, m. 216°. G. M. Koscheyev

Inst Org Chem AS Miller 10

Frundman, S.G.

Diatri: 4Eh4j

Derivatives of pyrido[2,3-d]thiazole. S. G. Frundman, Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 27, 673-7(1957); cf. C.A. 50, 18004.

--To 6.4 g. 2-methyl-5-aminopyrido[2,3-d]thiazole (I) in 75 ml. EtOH was slowly added 10 ml. concd. H₂SO₄, followed by addn. at 10° of 4.1 g. NaNO₂ in 7.5 ml. H₂O; after stirring 1 hr. and slow heating to reflux 15 min. the mixt. was filtered, the filtrate concd., with NaOH, and extd. with CHCl₃, yielding 4 g. 2-methyl-5-chloropyrido[2,3-d]thiazole, m. 71° (litwine). To 30 ml. concd. H₂SO₄ was slowly added 2 g. NaNO₂, followed by addn. at -10° of 1.65 g. I in 10 ml. H₂O, followed by 5.3 g. Na₂S₂O₈ in 25 ml. concd. H₂SO₄, the mixt. was kept 20 hrs. at 0°, quenched in ice, and extd. with CHCl₃, yielding 1.2 g. 2-methyl-5-hydroxypyrido[2,3-d]thiazole, m. 213° (litwine). To 2 g. I in 10 ml. concd. HCl and 5 ml. H₂O was added at 0° 1.2 g. NaNO₂ in 4 ml. H₂O; after stirring 0.5 hr. and heating to reflux, the mixt. was neutralized and extd. with CHCl₃; the ext. was passed over Al₂O₃ and the column eluted with CHCl₃, yielding 1.6 g. 2-methyl-5-chloropyrido[2,3-d]thiazole, m. 168-70° (litwine). To 10 ml. concd. HCl and 20 ml. H₂O was added 0.7 g. 2-methyl-5-amino-9-nitropyrido[2,3-d]thiazole; the mixt. was warmed to soln., and treated with 19 ml. concd. HCl; at -10° this was treated with 0.25 g. NaNO₂ in 2 ml. H₂O followed by 1.9 g. Na₂S₂O₈ in 5 ml. H₂O. After 1 hr. at -5 to 0° and 20 hrs. at 0° the mixt. was filtered and the solid washed with H₂O and NaOH, yielding 0.59 g. yellow 2-methyl-5-hydroxy-9-nitropyrido[2,3-d]thiazole, m. 288° (AcOH).

G. M. Kozlovskii

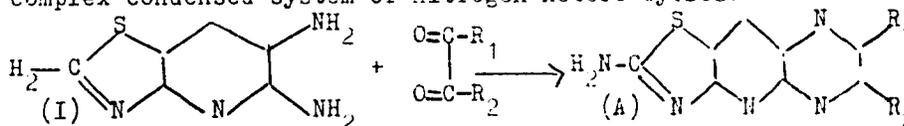
[Handwritten signature]

AUTHOR: Fridman, S.G. 307/79-28-11-33/55

TITLE: Triaminopyridothiazole and Its Condensation Products With Dicarboxyl Compounds (Triaminopiridotiazol i yego produkty kondensatsii s dikarbonil'nymi soyedineniyami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 3078-3083 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The scope of the present paper was the synthesis of the hitherto unknown 2,5,6-triaminopyrido [2,3-d] thiazole (I) and its condensation with dicarbonyl compounds, as well as to find out the physiological activity of the reaction products formed therefrom. The condensation products of this triamine with the dicarbonyl compounds pyrazino-[5,6-b]pyrido [2,3-d]thiazolines (A) consist of a complex condensed system of nitrogen hetero cycles:



Concerning their structure they are close to the pteridines. Compound (I) was obtained from 2,6-diamino-3-nitropyridine and the thiazole (II) by thioacylation (Scheme 2). By reduction (II) was

Card 1/3

SOV/79-28-11-39/55

Triaminopyridothiazole and Its Condensation Products With Dicarboxyl Compounds

transformed into (I) in good yield, which was identified in the form of the dichlorine hydrate, sulfate. To prove the presence of two amino groups in the ortho position products of the condensation of the base (I) with the quinones (X) and (XI) were synthesized. The condensation with symmetrical dicarboxyl compounds leads to derivatives of the 2-aminopyrazino-[5,6-b]pyrido[2,3-d]-thiazole ($A, R_1=R_2$), the condensation with unsymmetrical ones to the formation of two isomers. The condensation of the phenyl glyoxal, for instance, is illustrated by scheme 4. It may be concluded therefore that in the condensation with pyrotartaric acid mainly a pyrazinopyridothiazole (G) must be obtained. The synthesized derivatives of the 2-amino pyrazine [5,6-b]-pyrido-[2,3-d] thiazole are given in the table. They are stable compounds and cannot be characterized by melting points so that in the table only the maxima and minima of the absorption curves of their alcohol solutions in the ultraviolet could be given.- There are 1 table and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Triaminopyridothiazole and Its Condensation Products
With Dicarbonyl Compounds

SOV/79-28-11-39/55

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the
Ukrainskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Fridman, S. G.

SOV/79-29-1-33/74

TITLE: Condensation of Triaminopyrido [2,3-d] Thiazole With Carboxylic Acids (Kondensatsiya triaminopirido [2,3,-d] tiazola s karbo-novymi kislotami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 153-156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The objective of this paper was the condensation of 2,5,6-tri-aminopyrido [2,3-d] thiazole with carboxylic acids. The conden-sation of the ortho-diamino derivatives of the aromatic and heterocyclic series with carboxylic acids leads to the forma-tion of compounds which contain the imidazole cycle. It is known that the amino group of pyridine in position 3 reacts more readily than that in position 2; as a consequence, it may be expected that on the condensation of 2,5,6-triaminopyrido [2,3-d] thiazole (A) with carboxylic acid derivatives of the imidazo [5,6-d] pyrido [2,3-d] thiazole of the structural formula (B) are formed. At present, the condensed heterocyclic systems with pyrazine and imidazole rings attract the attention of chemists. The imidazo-pyrido thiazoles mentioned have hitherto been unknown. By heating 2,5,6-triaminopyrido [2,3-d] thiazole with carboxylic acids of the aliphatic series in

Card 1/3

Condensation of Triaminopyrido [2,3-d] Thiazole
With Carboxylic Acids

SOV/79-29-1-33/74

15 % hydrochloric acid solution for 2-3 hours it was possible to obtain the corresponding alkyl derivatives of the imidazo [5,6-d] pyrido [2,3-d] thiazole. The benzoic, mandelic, and phenylacetic acid did not react under these conditions. The derivatives of imidazo [5,6-d] pyrido [2,3-d] thiazole obtained are listed in the table which gives yields, analyses, maxima and minima of the absorption curves in ultraviolet. On melting 2,5,6-triaminopyrido [2,3-d] thiazole with urea the 2-amino-6-oxy-imidazo [5,6-d] pyrido [2,3-d] thiazole (VIII) was formed (Table). The heating of triaminopyrido thiazole with carbon disulfide brought about the formation of the 2-amino-6-mercapto-imidazo [5,6-d] pyrido [2,3-d] thiazole (IX)(Table). The derivatives of imidazopyridothiazole are crystalline compounds, possess high melting points and are readily soluble in water. Their elementary analysis, except the sulfur analysis according to Carius, is complicated. On standing their solutions darken and separate dark-colored precipitates. There are 1 table and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Condensation of Triaminopyrido [2,3-d] Thiazole
With Carboxylic Acids

SOV/79-29-1-33/74

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences,
Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 18, 1957

Card 3/3

S/079/60/030/05/25/074
B005/B126AUTHOR: Fridman, S. G.TITLE: The Condensation of o-Diamino Derivatives of 2-Methylbenzothiazole With Carboxylic Acids. II. Thiazolo Benzimidazole

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1520-1526

TEXT: The author describes the condensation of isomeric o-diamino derivatives of 2-methylbenzothiazole with carboxylic acids. By this condensation all theoretically possible isomers of thiazolobenzimidazole with a common carbon-carbon bond were synthesized. These compounds were previously unknown. By condensation of 2-methyl-6,7-diaminobenzothiazole with carboxylic acid, derivatives of angular thiazolo(4,5-g)benzimidazole (I) are formed; by condensation of 2-methyl-4,5-diaminobenzothiazole with carboxylic acid, derivatives of angular thiazolo(5,4-g)benzimidazole (II) are formed; and finally, by condensation of 2-methyl-5,6-diaminobenzothiazole with carboxylic acids, derivatives of linear thiazolo(4,5-f)benzimidazole (III) are formed. The schemes of these three types of reactions are given. Each of the three above isomeric heterocyclic

Card 1/3

The Condensation of o-Diamino Derivatives of
2-Methylbenzothiazole With Carboxylic Acids.
II. Thiazolo Benzimidazole

S/079/60/030/05/25/074
B005/B126

initial products was condensed with the following carboxylic acids: formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, lactic acid, benzoic acid, phenylacetic acid, and succinic acid; apart from these the condensation was also carried out with urea and carbon disulfide. In Table 1 all the synthesized thiazolobenzoimidazoles are compiled (10 derivatives each of types (I), (II), and (III)). All these compounds form colorless crystals which melt above 100°. The majority of them are easily soluble in hot water and alcohol; the 2-alkyl-substituted derivatives are also soluble in benzene and ether. All thiazolobenzoimidazoles are easily soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid and easily form dihydrochlorides and picrates. The compounds of the type (III) are more easily soluble in water and organic solvents than the isomeric derivatives of the types (I) and (II). The above table gives the acid radical of the initial product, the production yield, melting point, gross formula, and percentage content of heteroelements (N, S) for each compound synthesized. The reaction conditions on the condensation differed according to the acid used as initial product. Table 2 gives the ultra-violet absorption maxima for the three isomeric derivatives which are not

Card 2/3

The Condensation of o-Diamino Derivatives of
2-Methylbenzothiazole With Carboxylic Acids.
II. Thiazolo Benzimidazole

S/079/60/030/05/25/074
B005/B126

substituted on the imidazole ring. These derivatives are formed by condensation of isomeric 2-methyl-o-diaminobenzothiazole with formic acid. A diagram shows the absorption curves of these three derivatives in alcoholic solution. The reaction conditions on the production of the 30 thiazolobenzoimidazoles are fully described in the experimental part. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 references: 1 Soviet, 1 British, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR
(Institute for Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences
of the Ukrainskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1959

Card 3/3

FRIDMAN, S.G.

Condensation of *o*-diamino derivatives of 2-methylbenzothiazole
with α -dicarbonyl compounds. Part 1: Thiazoloquinoxalines. Zhur.
ob.khim. 30 no.5:1685-1693 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Benzothiazole) (Quinoxaline)

FRIDMAN, S.G.

Synthesis of folic acid analogs. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.7:
356-363 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Glutamic acid)

FRIDMAN, S.G.

Thiazolobenzothiadiazoles and thiazolobenzoselenadiazoles and
dyes based on them. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1096-1106 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Benzothiadiazole) (Benzoselenadiazole)
(Dyes and dyeing)

FRIDMAN, S.G.; GOLUB', D.K.

2-methyloxazo-(5, 4-g)-benzothiazole and dyes prepared from
it. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3394-3400 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Benzothiazole) (Oxazole) (Dyes and dyeing)

FRIDMAN, S.G.

Dyes with thiazolobenzimidazole and thiazolobenzotriazole rings. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1461-1467 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Cyanine dyes) (Benzotriazole) (Benzimidazole)

FRIDMAN, S.G.; KOTOVA, L.I.

Derivatives of imidazobenzothiadiazole, imidazobenzoselenodiazole,
imidazobenzotriazole, and imidazoquinoxaline. Zhur.ob.khim. 32
no.9:2871-2882 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Benzothiazole) (Benzothiadiazole) (Quinoxaline)

S/079/63/033/001/012/023
D205/D307

AUTHOR: Fridman, S. G.

TITLE: Thiazolodihydrobenzoboradiazoles

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 1, 1963, 207-213

TEXT: The condensations of 2-methyl-6,7-diaminobenzothiazole, 2-methyl-4,5-diaminobenzothiazole, and 2-methyl-5,6-diaminobenzothiazole with phenylboronic acid, by boiling in toluene solutions for four hours and removing the water formed as an azeotrope, resulted in the formation of respectively 2-methyl-7-phenylthiazolo(5,4-e)-6,8-dihydrobenzo-2',1',3'-boradiazole (I), 2-methyl-5-phenylthiazolo(-4,5-e)-4,6-dihydrobenzo-2',1',3'-boradiazole (II), and 2-methyl-6-phenylthiazolo(4,5-f)-5,7-dihydrobenzo-2',1',3'-boradiazole (III), in 85, 82 and 62% yields. The structures were confirmed by the methods of synthesis, analysis, and acid hydrolysis. The uv absorption spectra of alcoholic solutions of I - III were similar to those of corresponding 2-methylphenylbenzimidazoles, but differed from the starting o-diamino derivatives of 2-me-

Card 1/2

Thiatolodihydrobenzoboradiazoles

S/079/63/033/001/012/023
D205/D307

thylbenzothiazoles. Treatment of I and II with ethyl iodide, diethyl sulfate or ethyl p-toluene sulfonate gave crystalline compounds containing boron, which lost B on washing in alcohol, giving the o-diamino derivatives of the quaternary salts of the corresponding 2-methylbenzothiazoles. Symmetric and asymmetric trimethynecyanine dyes were then prepared by heating respectively (a) the quaternary iodoethylates with ethyl orthoformate in pyridine, and (b) the tosylates derived from I and II with the iodoethylate of 2- ω -acetanilidovinylbenzothiazole, in $(CH_3CO)_2O$, in the presence of triethylamine. The yields of the 4 dyes ranged from 43 to 63%. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1962

Card 2/2

FRIDMAN, S.G.; GOLUB', D.K.

2-Methylthiazolo[4,5-e]benzoxazole and 2-methylthiazolo[5,4-f]benzoxazole. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:280-284 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

FRIDMAN, S.G.

Reactivity of methyl groups in some tricyclic nitrogen heterocycles.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.8:1364-1368 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

N/5
611.91
.FE

Fridman, Saad'ya La:arevich

— Organizatsiya khozyaystvennogo rascheta na stroitel'stva ekektrostantsiy
/Cost-accounting organization in the construction of electric power stations/
Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1955.

190 p. tables.

FRIDMAN, S.L., inzh.-ekonomist

Lowering production costs of precast reinforced concrete. Energ.
stroi. no.2:3-7 '59
(KIRA 13:3)

1. Planovoye upravleniye Ministerstva stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy.
(Precast concrete)

FRIDMAN, S. L.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) " Interaction of trawl and ship in lifting catch on the stern of the trawler." /Kaliningrad/, 1961. 16 pp; (Kaliningrad Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy); 160 copies; price not given; list of author's works at end of text (12 entries); (KL, 6-61 sup, 227)

FRIDMAN, S. L.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Problem of use of current supply lines to submersed electric motors for telemeasurements in wells." Baku, 1961. 17 pp with diagrams; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Azerbaydzhan Inst of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov); 250 copies; free; (KL, 6-61 sup, 227)

FRIDMAN, Saad'ya Lazarevich; SINEL'NIKOVA, L.N., red.; BORUNOV, N.I.,
tekh. red.

[Cost problems in power engineering] Voprosy sebestoimosti v
energeticheskom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962.
271 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Power engineering--Costs)

9.3230 (also 1139, 1159)

32956
S/105/62/000/001/007/009
A055/A101

AUTHOR: Fridman, S. L.

TITLE: Method for determining the highest order of the differential equation of a linear electric circuit

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no.1, 1962, 50-54

TEXT: The author suggests a simple method for determining the highest order of the differential equation describing linear electric circuits of any structure and containing elements of any type. This method takes into account all the frequencies of the natural oscillations of the system, including the zero natural frequencies. The determination is effected by a direct analysis of the circuit, without any previous recourse to its characteristic determinant. The method is based on the replacement of the initial circuit by a simpler one, having the same number of natural frequencies at a minimum number of reactance elements. Any electric circuit can be considered as a two-terminal network with either short-circuited or open terminals. In the first case, its characteristic equation can be written as:

$$z(p) = 0$$

(1) ✓

Card 1/3

32756

E/106/62/000/00.1007/009
A055/A101

Method for determining the highest order ...

where $z(p)$ is the impedance of the two-terminal network and $p = \sigma + j\omega$. In the second case, the characteristic equation is: $y(p) = 0$ (2), where $y(p)$ is the admittance of the two-terminal network. The two-terminal networks can, in their turn, be replaced by their canonical circuits. The author reproduces the canonical circuits of the RL, RC, LC and RLC types, and states that the introduction into the network of inductive couplings between coils does not change the order of the network. Therefore, the order of a network consisting of elements of all types can be evaluated on the basis of the order of $y(p)$ of the open circuit of Fig. 6b. The order of $y(p) = 0$ of the circuit of Fig. 6b is equal to the order of $y(p)$ of the circuit of Fig. 6a. The determination of the order of the initial network can thus be reduced to the determination of the order of the corresponding two-terminal network's canonical circuit. After stating the fundamental assumptions underlying his method (these assumptions stem from the two-terminal networks theory), the author gives the formula used by him for determining the highest order of the electronic circuits. This formula is

$$N = Aq_p - A_m - (A - 1)(m_{LB} + m_{CR}) + K_1 \quad (3)$$

where A is the number of the reactance types in the circuit (1 or 2), q_p is the number of geometrically independent circuits, m_{LB} is the number of independent

Card 2/3

32956

S/106/62/000/001/007/009

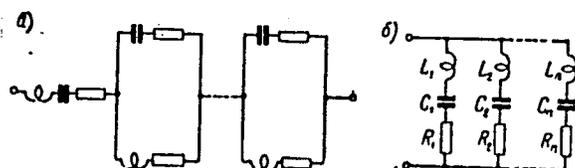
A055/A101

Method for determining the highest order ...

circuits consisting of homogeneous elements, m_{LR} and m_{CR} are, respectively, the number of independent circuits of the LR or CR type counted up in the RLC-type networks after the opening of the circuits consisting of homogeneous elements (only R, only L or only C). The k_1 -value can be equal either to 1 or zero. At the end of the article, four practical examples of the application of the author's method are given. The Soviet personalities mentioned in the article are: Veber, A. A. Kharkevich, E. V. Zelyakh, A. V. Netushilov and S. V. Strakhov. There are 10 figures, 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1961

Fig. 6:



Card 3/3

SADCOVSKIY, Akim Samoylovich. Prinsipial'noye uchastkiye SOLOGUB, S.V.;
FRIDMAN, S.L.; KUL'BATSKIY, K.Ye., otv. red.; KREKOV,
L.V., red.; VOLODARSKAYA, V.Ye., red.

[Textbook on the theory of electrical communication]
Zadachnik po teorii elektricheskoi svyazi. Izd.2., pe-
rer. Moskva, Svyaz'izdat, 1963. 345 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

L 07103-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6029117

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/006/0994/0997

48
47
B

AUTHOR: Turchinskaya, M.I.; Fridman, S.L.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Dependence of the unidirectional anisotropy on the degree of atomic order in a nickel-manganese alloy [Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 994-997

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetism, antiferromagnetism, magnetic anisotropy, unidirectional magnetic anisotropy, ordered alloy, nickel alloy, manganese alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the dependence on the degree of long range order of the low temperature anomalous magnetic properties (in particular, of the unidirectional magnetic anisotropy) of Ni₃Mn alloys. The specimens were 10 cm long 1 mm diameter wires with 7 different degrees S of long range order from 0 to 1. The long range order was achieved by quenching the specimens in water from 900° C and then subjecting them to the heat treatments described by N.V.Volkenshteyn and G.V.Fedorov (Fiz.metallov i metallovedeniye, 9, 187 (1960)), and the degree of order was determined by neutron diffraction and from the order dependence of the saturation

Card 1/2

FRIDMAN, S.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

577

Ivanov, V.S., and Fridman, S.M.

Masla 1 konsistentnyye smazki (Oils and Heavy Lubricants) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1957. 248 p. 10,000 copies printed (Series [title of set]: Spravochnik khimika-energetika, t. 3)

Ed.: Gurvich, S.M.; Tech. Ed.: Fridkin, A.M.; Eds. (of set): Golubtsov, V.A.; Gurvich, S.M.; Kostrikin, Yu. M. and Mamet, A.P.

PURPOSE: This manual prepared for the use of chemists and power engineers. It may also be used by workers in laboratories, scientific research institutes, and designing and planning organizations, and by students at vuzes and tekhnikum.

COVERAGE: The authors present a detailed study of the physical and chemical characteristics and properties of oils and greases. They also cover in detail the purpose of lubricants, their specifications as required for use at electric power stations, and methods for assuring that these specifications are observed. Seventeen authors contributed to the compilation of this manual. The bibliography contains 86 references, all of which are Soviet.

Card 1/4

Oils and Heavy Lubricants

577

2-4. The substitution and blending of lubricants; winter lubricants	58
Ch. 3. Purifying, Regenerating and Stabilizing Oil	61
3-1. Treatment of power-plant lube oils	61
3-2. Regeneration of power-plant lube oils	70
3-3. Sorbents for regenerating lube oils	77
3-4. Adsorbents	86
3-5. Thermosiphon filters	90
3-6. Regenerating lubricating oils	94
3-7. Additives for oils	99
3-8. Cleaning of oil systems	105
Ch. 4. Oil and Grease Consumption	110
4-1. Consumption of power-plant lube oil	110
4-2. Consumption of lube oil and grease	121
Ch. 5. Testing Oils and Greases	121
5-1. Regulating the quality (grade) of power-plant lube oils.	153
Card 3/4	

V Ivanov, V. S., and Fridman, S. M.: Spravochnik khimika
energetika (The Chemist's Handbook—Energetics).
Moscow-Leningrad: Gosenergoizdat. 1957. 257 pp. r. //

2

FRIDMAN, S.M.
FRIDMAN, S.M.

Experimental study of the therapeutic effectiveness in guinea pigs
of Uvarov's and antiendoantigenic antibrucellar serum. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid. i immun., supplement for 1956:34-35 '57 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Odesskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(SERUM THERAPY) (BRUCELLOSIS)

FRIDMAN, S.Ya. [deceased]

Gas exchange in white rats during muscular exercise under conditions of a maximum load. Opyt izuch. reg. fiziol. funk. 6: 28-31 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii sporta Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskoy kul'tury i laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.D. Slonim) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

FRIDMAN, S.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Perilimbal novocaine block in the treatment of keratitis.

Vest. oft. 33 no.5:25-30 S-0 '54.

(MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. prof. M.L.Krasnov) Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL,

perilimbal procaine block in keratitis)

(PROCAINE, therapeutic use,

keratitis, perilimbal block)

(KERATITIS, therapy,

procaine perilimbal block)

FRIDMAN, S. Ya.

Optochiasmatic arachnitis in an ophthalmological clinic. Sov. med.
19 no.11:27-31 ■ '55 (MIRA 9:1)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav.-prof. M. L. Krasnov)
Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V. P. Lebedeva)
(ARACHNOID, diseases,
arachnitis, opto-chasmatic)

FRIDMAN, S.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

"Manual on selecting glasses." N.N.Galkin. Reviewed by S.IA.Fridman.
Vest.oft. 69 no.3:39-41 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(OPTOMETRY) (GALKIN, N.N.)

BELOSTOTSKIY, Ye.M., doktor med.nauk [deceased]; FRIDMAN, S.Ya., kand.med.
nauk

Prescription of eyeglasses in concomitant strabismus. Uch.zap. GNIY
glaz.bol. no.7:27-33 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya okhrany zreniya detey Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.
(STRABISMUS) (EYEGLASSES)

BELOSTOTSKIY, Ye.M., doktor med.nauk [deceased]; FRIEMAN, S.Ya., kand.
med.nauk

Color instrument for the examination of binocular vision. Uch.zap.
GNII glaz.bol. no.7:227-231 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya okhrany zreniya detey Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.
(EYE, INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR) (BINOCULAR VISION)

FRIDMAN, S.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Teaching activity of the Department for the Protection of Vision
in Children of the Gel'mgol'tsa Institute. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol.
no.7:289-290 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya okhrany zreniya detey Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.
(OPHTHALMOLOGY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

BELOSTOTSKIY, Ye.M., doktor med.nauk [deceased]; AVETISOV, E.S., kand.
med.nauk; FRIDMAN, S.Ye., kand.med.nauk; SMOL'YANINOVA, I.L.,
kand.med.nauk; KHVATOVA, A.V., kand.med.nauk

Basic problems of diagnosis and treatment of concomitant
strabismus. Uch.zap. GNII glaz.bol. no.7:7-12 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya okhrany zreniya detey Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.
(STRABISMUS)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-11
Nerve and Muscle Physiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 51198

Author : Fridman, S.Ya.

Inst : State Scientific Research Institute of Child Orthopedics.

Title : The Characteristics of Muscle Physiology in Traumas of the Supporting and Motor Apparatuses.

Orig Pub : V sb.: 6-ya nauchn. sessiya Gos. n.-i. detsk. ortoped. in-ta, 1954, L., 1956, 306-316.

Abstract : In a unilateral amputation of an extremity, the galvanic excitability (GE) of almost all muscles which have lost their distal point of attachment is lowered, while the chronaxy (Ch) is lengthened by $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as compared with the symmetric chronaxy of the other extremity. In bilateral amputations, a lengthening of Ch and a lowering

Card 1/3

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Neuro-muscular Physiology. T-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3724

Author : Uflyand, Yu. M.; Fridman, S. Ya.

Inst : AS Georgian SSR

Title : Effect of Muscle Tension on Its Functional Properties

Orig Pub : Probl. sovrem. fiziol. nervn. i myshechn. sistem.
Tbilisi, AN GruzSSR, 1956, 465-474

Abstract : The increased contraction effect of a tired skeletal muscle after stretching is conditioned upon the action on the nerve endings in the muscle. Increased contraction of the cardiac muscle when the intracardiac pressure also rises, basically depends upon stimulation of the nervous elements. The isotonic character of muscular contractions in the intact animal, as well as in patients with injury to the tendon, makes the functional state of the muscle and its innervation worse.

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Neuro-Muscular
Physiology.

V-11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4368

in principle, and closely related to the motor capacity. The weakened activity of the affected muscles was always reflected by a decreased frequency and amplitude of the muscular biocurrents produced by voluntary contractions. On the affected side, the frequency of the electric oscillations and their amplitude were markedly lower than those of the symmetrical healthy muscle. Sometimes, in cases of complete paralysis of some muscles, when their contractions were no more observable, electromyograms showed rare oscillations (10-20 per second). This proves the presence, in the paralyzed muscles, of single neuromotor units still having a normal nervous connection with the spinal cord and the brain. The authors think that the results of the experiments show that, after poliomyelitis, there are foci of long-lasting inhibition in the cellular formations of the spinal cord.

Card 2/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.

V-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18516

surgeons in every way possible avoid keeping a muscle for
a prolonged time under isotonic conditions.

Card 3/3

UFLYAND, Yu.M., prof.; GOLOVINSKAYA, N.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
FRIDMAN, S.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Physiological studies of late results of tendon and muscle trans-
plantation in poliomyelitis. Ortop.travm.i protez. 20 no.8:8-15
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. Yu.M. Uflyand)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta im.
G.I. Turnera (dir. - prof. M.N. Goncharova).

(POLIOMYELITIS, surgery)
(TENDONS, transplantation)
(MUSCLES, transplantation)

MIRZOYEVA, I. I., starsh. nauch. sotrud.; FRIDMAN, S. Ya., starsh. nauch. sotrud.

Contractures in children in the rehabilitation period of poliomyelitis.
Ortop., travm. i protez. 22 no.8:41-49 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedi-
cheskogo instituta im. G. I. Turnera (dir. - prof. M. N. Goncharova)

(POLIOMYELITIS) (CONTRACTURE)

FRIDMAN, S. Ya.

Coordinative correlation of the muscle antagonists of the knee joint according to electromyographic studies. Trudy LSQMI 64: 88-102 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta imeni G. I. Turnera. Zav. laboratoriyey - prof. Yu. M. Uflyand.

(ELECTROMYOGRAPHY) (KNEE)

BOMASH, Ya.F.; KANAYEV, N.N.; LIKHNITSKAYA, I.I.; PARILOVA, V.A.; TIMESKOV,
I.S.; TRET'YAKOV, A.F.; FRIDMAN, S.Ya. [deceased]; RYNKEVICH, V.S.

[Methodological fundamentals for using functional studies in
practical expertise] Metodicheskie osnovy ispol'zovaniia
funktsional'nykh issledovaniy v ekspertnoi praktike. Leningrad,
Meditsina, 1965. 228 p. (MIRA 18:12)

FRIDMAN, SL Ye.

USSR (600)

Beets and Beet Sugar

Inspection of sugar beets for physical condition and dirt. Sakh. prom. no. 7, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1957, Uncl.
2

FRIDMAN, S. Ye.

Beets and Beet Sugar

Acceptance of beets by sugar content. Sakh. prom. 26 no. 4:17-19 Ap. '52.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Conference on raw materials for workers of the Main Sugar Administration.
Sakh.prom. 27 no.4:46-48 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Sugar industry)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Results of receiving beets on the basis of sugar content in 1954.
Sakh.prom.no.6:32-35 '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1.Glavsakhar

(Sugar industry)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Outlook for further development of the raw materials supply
for the sugar industry. Sakh.prom.30 no.1:3-5 Ja '56.

(MLRA 9:6)

1. Glavsakhar.

(Sugar industry) (Sugar beets)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Experience of the Zherdevka Sugar Mill with mechanizing truck
unloading and the piling of beets in surface siles. Sakh.prom.
30 no.2:58-60 P '56. (MIRA 9:7)

I.Glavsakhar.
(Zherdevka--Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Conference on the work of the bases of the Central Scientific Research
Institute of the Sugar Industry in storage of sugar beets. Sakh.prom.
30 no.5:10-11 G.M. '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Sugar beets--Storage)

FRIDMAN, S. B.

summary of results obtained by leaf fertilization of sugar beets. S. E. Fridman. *Sakharovye Drem* 10 No. 2, 55-6 (1936).—Where leaf fertilization with phosphorus and potassium was tried, out of 148 expts., positive results with increase of sucrose in sugar beets up to 2% were found in 74 cases. V. B. Karkov

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Create normal operating conditions for tractor-mounted shovels
(Concrete loading platforms). Sakh.prom. 30 no.7:36-37 J1 '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Rosglavsakhar.
(Loading and unloading)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.; DONCHAK, A.S.; KLYAVIR, I.Yu.

Obryvko beet stacker-unloader and rake-type beet loader. Sakh.prom.
30 no.7:50-54 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Rosglavsakhar (for Fridman and Donchak); 2. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svekly (for Klyavir).
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Determining the amount of dirt and trash in sugar beets delivered to sugar plants. Sakh.prom. 30 no.9:36-37 S '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Rosglavsakhar. (Sugar beets)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

The MSh-5 new mat-binding machine. Sakh.prom.30 no.11:49-51 N '56.
(MLBA 10:2)

1. Rosglaysakhar.
(Textile machinery)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye., agronom-ekonomist

Increase the sugar content of beets. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz.
7 no.7:62-64 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Sugar beets)

~~FRIDMAN, S.Y.~~

Lessons of the sugar beet harvest in the R.S.F.S.R. Sakh. prom.
31 no.5:60-63 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu novogo stroitel'-
stva i rekonstruktsii predpriyatiy sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar beets--Harvesting)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Certain regularities in the growth of sugar beets. Sakh.prom.
31 no.9:40-42 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Gosplan RSFSR

(Sugar beets)

FRIDMAN, S Ye
FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Storing sugar beets in underground beet storehouses in Krasnodar
Territory. Sakh.prom.31 no.9:66 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Krasnodar Territory--Sugar beets--Storage)

USSR/General

Problems. Methodology. History. Scientific A
Institutions and Conferences. Instruction.
Questions Concerning Bibliography and Scien-
tific Documentation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 6825
Author : S. Ye. Fridman, I. A. Selyuk
Inst :
Title : Raw Material Base of the Sugar Industry to
the 40th Anniversary of Soviet Rule
Orig Pub : Sakharnaya prom-st', 1957,³¹ No 10, 10-13
Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Condition of sugar beets. Sakh. prom. 32 no.4:60-61 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1.Gosplan RSFSR.
(Sugar beets)

FRIDMAN, Semen Yefimovich; LYSENKO, V.M.; SELYUK, I.A.

[Manual on the procurement, receiving, and storage of sugar
beets] Spravochnik po zagotovke, priemke i khraneniui sakharnoi
svekly. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1959. 393 p.
(Sugar beets) (MIRA 13:8)

FRIDMAN, S.Y.

Some urgent problems of the storage, transportation, and unloading of sugar beets. Sakh.prom. 33 no.6:19-21 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Sugar beets)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Scientific symposium on sugar beet growing. Sakh. prom. 33 no.11:
63 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Gosplan RSFSR.
(Sugar beets)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Density of sugar-beet planting in the R.S.F.S.R. Sakh.prom.
no.4:72-73 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Russia--Sugar beets)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

All-Russian Conference of Sugar-Beet Growers. Sakh.prom. 34 no.6:
18-19 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Russia--Sugar growing--Congresses)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Latest in fertilizers, herbicides, and poisonous chemicals for
sugar beets. Sakh.prom. 34 no.6:72 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Sugar beets--Fertilizers and manures)

(Herbicides)

(Pesticides)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Prospects for the development of sugar manufacture in Siberia
and in the East. Sakh.prom. 34 no.7:10-12 J1 '60. (MIRA13:7)

1. Gosplan RSFSR.
(Siberia--Sugar industry) (Soviet Far East--Sugar industry)

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Machine for making pressboard plates. Sakh.prom. 34
no.8:36 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosplan RSFSR.
(Sugar industry—Equipment and supplies).

FRIDMAN, S.Ye.

Urgent objectives in the development and consolidation of
the raw material supply for the sugar industry. Sakh.
prom. 34 no. 12:1-3 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Sugar industry)

FRIDMAN, S. Ye.

Saccharinity of beets and improvement in the operation of sugar-beet-receiving terminals. Sakh.prom.35 no.3:59-61 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. "Rosglavpishchesnabsbytsyr'ye" Vserossiyskom Sovete Narodnogo Khozyaystva.

(Sugar beets)